The first thing to look after is a good warm poultry-house. A house to accommodate 100 hens (for this is and 6 feet to the eaves. Make a balloon frame, with studding 2 feet apart, and rafters to match; and side it up with the cheapest cove siding. The building should stand north and south, on as dry ground as possible. Have two large windows in the south end, with a 2 by 5 foot door between them. Near the ground, under each window, have a sliding door large enough for fowls to pass through. Over the large door have a good-sized board window, made of slats, like a window blind, so as to be easily opened and closed for high up in the north end. The windows will need to be opened constantly during summer. Have a floor two feet wide, on each side, against the wall; and one three feet wide across the north end. Have one roosting pole 21 feet from the floor, the whole length of each side, one foot from the wall. Put two poles across the north end, nearly a foot lower, one foot apart. These are for chickens that are old enough to be weaned.

The material for such a building, including good hemlock shingles, only cost me \$20. A cheap floor overhead in this building would make it warmer in winter and cooler in summer. Make a sort of box against the west side, outside of the main building, some 2 or 3 feet wide, to shield the house from cold, west winds, and put nest boxes in, as hens prefer a dark, secluded place in which to lay their eggs. There can be two or three openings made under the roosts for the hen to steal through, to her nest. The 100 hens should have as many as twenty nests, at least, and each nest should be furnished with a china nest egg. This box building should have now and then a board left movable, to give easy access to the eggs.

One hundred hens need six quarts of corn each morning, during the winter. Put the corn into a pan and set it in the oven till it begins to parch, then feed it hot. At noon cook six quarts of small or refuse potatoes for their dinner. At night give them six quarts of wheat. Have the central part of the hen-house (the bare ground) well covered with straw. Scatter the grain among this straw, so that the hens will have business in scratching to find it. Every day or two wet a quart of bran with sweet milk (never use sour milk), and stir in a teaspoonful of cavenne pepper; also stir in all crumbs from the table, and bits of fresh meat when you have them; feed this to the fowls just before noon. If you have sour milk, curd it for them. If you have plenty of apples, cut some up and feed them once in awhile; and onions also. Keep plenty of clean water in shallow iron dishes in their house, for their drink; a box, large enough for a hen to wallow in, filled with ashes; a box filled with small gravel stones, and a narrow dish of slaked lime, should also be kept in their house. These boxes should be emptied occasionally and filled with fresh material. Hang a cabbage within their reach, for them to peck at when the ground is covered with snow. The droppings under the roosts should be taken up each morning and put on the manure heap.

A mixture of smallish breeds is better for all purposes than any one particular breed. Chickens hatched in April and May will lay in November and December. When you set a hen put fourteen or fifteen eggs under her. Set two at a time if possible, as one hen can usually care for both broods. When setting a hen, put a shovelful of earth in the nest first. Hollow it out, nest fashion, put a little straw on the earth, then the eggs (that is, if she does not sit on the ground). When a hen wants to sit, and you don't wish her to do so, shut her in one of the chicken coops, and feed her well. You will need ends together, like a house roof, then chickens are all hatched (which will be some three weeks after setting) shut the hen and chickens in a coop, and keep her confined a week or so. You can raise one edge of the coop enough for the chickens to run out during the day. In a week or so let the hen out with her chickens from nine:a. m. till four p. m., on pleasant

except corn meal (bran and all) wet machine so as not to crack the grains with clean water. Feed them all they or injure the germ, is a good practice. will eat every two hours (during the This shelling may not be done until daytime) at first, and lengthen the time of feeding as they grow older. Raise enough chickens every other dried, to secure it against dampness year for a new stock, then sell off all the others. Keep seven or eight much care can not be taken to keep the roosters with the one hundred hens, cured seeds dry and away from frost. At Christmas trade these roosters for others, with some of your neighbors. boxes or sacks on supports nailed to If all these directions are strictly followed, the fewls will not be troubled with many diseases, or infested with lice. Each hen will lay, during the year, on an average, ten dozens of hung under the joists of the second eggs, besides raising a brood of chick- story of his workshop, the lower story ens. This I know from experience .- having a fire in it in cold weather. Mrs. M. C. Wilkinson, in Ohio Farmer. That frost will not injure the germ of

A Sufficient Objection.

Jack-Say, Dick, why don't you marry that Miss Jones if you esteem

to such a step, Jack. pretty enough, amiable, intelligent, of experience by many careful observers:

can you have. Dick-I s'pose I can tell you something in confidence and you won't repeat it?

is it? -Dick-The objections were filed and ripen the crop within ninety to one by Miss Jones. - Binohamton Repub-American Agriculturist .

HOME AND FARM.

-A good man with bad friends is liable to be misunderstood.

-Crab apples, carefully cooked without breaking the skin, and then made into a sweet pickle, by boiling the greatest number that ought to be the sirup with half as much vinegar, together) should be built 12 feet by 20, make a pretty garnish .- Country Gen-

> -Salad Dressing: One-half pint vinegar, butter half the size of an egg, a tablespoonful of sugar; boil this. Beat the yelks of four eggs or the whole of two, with one-half cupful of cream. Add to the other, with two teaspoonfuls of mustard and celery seed.

-Good beef is not of a pale pink color, and such a color indicates that the animal was diseased. Good beef does not have a dark purple hue, for this color is evidence that the animal has not been slaughtered, but died with ventilation. Have two similar windows the blood in its body, or has suffered from the acute febrile affection.

> -Two tea-cups (well heaped) of coffee and sugar weigh one pound; two tea-cups (level) of granulated sugar. weigh one pound: two tea-cups of soft butter (well packed) weigh one pound; two tablespoonfuls of powdered sugar or flour weigh one ounce; one tablespoonful (well rounded) of soft butter weighs one ounce; one pint soft butter weighs one ounce; one pint (heaped) of granulated sugar weighs fourteen

> -The autumn is a good time to make improvements on the farm; new roads may be built to advantage; the low and may be ditched out, that it may be thoroughly drained; old stumps pulled out, and the land leveled and seeded down to grass. Every farmer who has much low land that is covered with wood should clear a small piece every year, and thus extend his mowing land.

> -In putting away cabbage for winter, place them head down in trenches wide and deep enough to receive them, and have the heads a little lower than the surface of the ground. Then ridge up over them with earth, leaving the ends of the roots just visible above the ridge. A dry place should be selected where the ditch will not fill up with water in a wet time. The ridge should be shaped so it will turn the rain off each side, and no other covering is necessary .- N. Y.

-Cream of Tomato Soup: Cook a dozen tomatoes thoroughly and press them through a sieve. (Canned tomatoes may be used instead.) Add a teaspoonful of soda to a quart of pulp. Put a bit of butter the size of pigeon's egg into a saucepan, and when it bubbles stir in a heaping teaspoonful of flour. When the flour has cooked add a pint of hot milk, a little cayenne pepper, salt and a handful of cracker crumbs. When it boils add the tomato, heat thoroughly, without boiling, and serve at once.

-Lice mostly attack animals in poor condition, and one way to avoid attacks by these pests is to keep the stock in good order by good feeding and shelter. The vermin may be got rid of by making a solution of carbolic soap in alcohol and rubbing it on the skin. Raw linseed oil mixed with onefourth its quantity of kerosene and a few drops of creosote to give it a smoky eder is a good application and will quickly rid the calves of lice or fleas. Mercurial ointment should not be used for this purpose upon any animal, as it is poisonous if licked and is absorbed through the skin with the same effect.—Philadelphia Press.

SEED-CORN IN WINTER.

How to Store It So as to Preserve Its VI-

tality and Strength. After seed corn is dried clear through the center of the cob, care is still required in keeping it until ready for use. Many leave it hanging in a dry place in which it was cured, which is unobjectionable if always protected from dampness, frost and vermin-the great requisites in keeping the seed properly after it is cured. Corn in traces may well be stripped a number of chicken coops. A very of its husks and dried on a good way to make them is to take two floor before packing away, to be sure wide boards four feet long, stand two all moisture in the butts is dried out. A well-dried ear will snap like a dry nail strips of boards on each side, a stick when broken. If it is perfectly little apart, but not wide enough to dry, many good farmers prefer to admit a rat or weasel. When the leave the seed on the ear until about ready to plant, believing that this guards against the sweating process which it passes through when stored in any quantity. If the ears are packed in barrels, avoid using salt barrels.

Others prefer shelling and sacking (sacks are not so retentive of heat or moisture as boxes or barrels), small bags not over one bushel in capacity being better than larger ones. Care-Chickens should not be fed any thing ful shelling by hand, rather than by midwinter or later, but many advocate doing it as soon as the corn is well caused by warm spells in winter Too. N. M. Luiton stores it in the cellar in the joists of the first floor, where it is always dry and warm, especially if there is a furnance in the cellar. E. J. Heat puts the seed in slatted boxes well cured seed is believed by some, but the most careful growers keep the

seed away from frost the year around. Farmers who carefully follow the above methods with seed corn will not have to replant, even in unfavorable Dick-There are serious objections seasons. From 95 to 99 per cent of such seed will germinate Jack-Objections? I am sure she is This last statement is based on long good family and not without worldly it is not theory. It is poor vitality. inheritance. What possible objection not cold or wet, that causes so much seed corn to rot in the ground. John Gould proved this by germinating 100 per cent. of good seed in mud at a temperature of 45 degrees, although it Jack-Every time, old boy. What took twenty days. Above all, such seed will steadily improve the yield hundred days in average seasons .-

RURAL REAPINGS.

NEVER allow dirt to accumulate on the horse collars. Wash it off with a lather of Castile soap, and when the leather is partly dry rub in vaseline enough to keep the collar soft and pliable.

THOUSANDS of cows would do far better than they do if they were fed and housed as they should be, for what a cow can do is born with her, but what she will do is for the farmer who handles the oatmeal and bran dish to say.

As THE grass disappears let the change from green to dry food be as gradual as possible, in order to prevent the cows from falling off in milk. To do this begin the use of hay and other dry food now, so as to supply the deficiency of the pasture.

A CALF born in fall or winter is worth two born in the spring for profit. A spring calf is so young that it gets little good from and herbs and balsams, have exerted so pasture the first season, for by the time it great an influence in the maintenance of can fight flies successfully and crop grass enough to really aid in nourishing it, winter is at hand, and it is placed on dry feed.

When harvesting corn for the silo it is no detriment to the feed to let it wilt thoroughly before going into the silo, and some even allow it to dry slightly. This, however, is not necessary. But it should not go in wet. The slow process is now commended, allowing the ensilage to heat between fillings. This process is called the away for use. Dreading to call a doctor bemaking of sweet ensilage. Sour ensilage is made by putting the entire contents into trips, they immediately gave attention to the silo at once, and closing it against the the disease and routed it before it had

Leaves have a high reputation as a material for the hot-bed and the compost heap, and are worth the labor of gathering in most cases for their fertilizing properties. Cords of them are going to decay in the sight of almost every rural home, and it is a man and woman to-day as the early years the rare exception that they are utilized. Meanwhile the fields and garden are famished for want of manure, or supplied with concentrated fertilizers at forty dollars a

WHILE some have preserved corn fodder uncut in pits or siles, the general experience is against it. Different experimenters have cut in different lengths, from half an inch long to three. One object in cutting fine is to make the most compact storage possible. It is now agreed that the filling should not all be done at once, and that a fill of from three to four feet at once is enough, when time should be given for heating, that the germs of ferment and decay may be destroyed by the heat before the silo is covered and deprived of air.

ATTENTION is called to the following process for saving eggs, in Cassel's Magazine: "On removing the eggs from the nest, they are coated with butter in which two or three per cent. of salicylic acid has been dissolved, and then they are placed individually in a box filled with fine and absolutely dry sawdust. Care must be taken that the eggs do not touch each other, and that they are completely enveloped in sawdust; and should these precautions be strictly observed, they will keep fresh for several months, possibly for more than a year."

ALL ABOUT AUTHORS.

AMELIE RIVES has an intense distike for WALT WHITMAN considers William Cullen

Bryant the greatest poet America ever had. MR. W. CLARK RUSSELL has become such a martyr to rheumatism that he is obliged to dietate all his stories to his son. specimen of physical manhood, robust and Formerly there was a shallow lake here. athletic. He measures forty-eight inches

IF Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe should die | walls or roof; they varied from two to the veteran abolitionist writer of the coun- eight inches in height. In most of them try will be Hilton Helper, author of "The Impending Crisis." He is still hale at a while the bottom was lined with some green old age.

FREDERICK C. PHILLIPS, author of "As in Looking Glass," has been by turns a cavalryman, a barrister, a theatrical manager and newspaper man. At last he has

MISS CATHARINE LAING has completed the great work that she undertook in 1880 on her father's death-the Halkett-Laing dictionary of the anonymous and pseudonymous literature of Great Britain.

VERNON LEE, the English novelist, is a woman whose real name is Violet Paget. Her first book was "Miss Brown," and it |

THE handwriting of English literary men being under consideration, it is said that Andrew Lang writes a peculiar, but not hears the heart without words, but never illegible, hand; Swinburne's was curiously hears the words without the heart." Very schoolboyish, but perfectly legible. Mat-thew Arnold's was lucidity itself: Mr. Ruskin's is pretty and plain; Sir Edward Arnold's is also very plain; John Morley's is difficult at first, but easily got acquainted with; Labouchere's is pretty bad; T. P. O'Connor's is rather rough, but easy to read; Frederick Greenwood's is called agreeable, and the editor of the Times, it is said, writes a particularly good and legible

Ex-Speaker of the Assembly of the State of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, ASSEMBLY CHAMBER, ALBANY, April 16, 1886. My family for the last twelve years have been using Allcock's Porous Plasters, and have found them wonderfully efficacious in coughs, colds and pains in the side

About ten years ago I was thrown from a wagon and badly bruised. In three days these plasters entirely removed the pain and soreness. Twice they have cured me of severe colds which threatened pulmonary trouble. They also cured my son of rheumatism in the shoulder, from which he had suffered two years.

JAMES W. HUSTED. THE good apples never hide their light under a bushel. They are always in plain sight in the top of the measure.—Merchant

THE MARKETS.

New York, October 29, 1888.

1	NEW YORK, C	october 29, 1888.
1	CATTLE-Native Steers	8 3 20 @ 5 90
ı	COTTON-Middling	940 9%
1	FLOUR-Winter Wheat WHEAT-No. 2 Red	3 65 @ 6 35
ı	WHEAT-No. 2 Red	1 13 @ 1 14%
	CORN-No. 2	49460 494
ı	OATS-Western Mixed	28 @ 82
۱	PORK-Mess (new)	15 75 @ 16 25
ł	ST. LOUIS.	
		9%@ 9%
	COTTON-Middling	
	BEEVES-Good to Choice	5 00 44 5 50
	Fair to Medium	4 25 @ 4 70
	HOGS-Common to Select	4 50 @ 5 60
	SHEEP-Fair to Choice	8 25 @ 4 00
	FLOUR-Patents	5 65 @ 5 80 3 40 @ 4 20
	XXX to Choice	3 40 @ 4 20
	WHEAT-No. 2 Red Winter	1 09 @ 1 09%
	CORN-No. 2 Mixed OATS-No 2	88144 3814
	OATSNo 2	2214 @ 23
	RYE-No. 2 TOBACCO-Lugs, Burley	52140 5814
	TOBACCO-Lugs, Burley	2 75 @ 7 00
	Leaf, Burley	8 65 6 17 00
	HAY-Choice Timothy (new)	11 50 @ 14 50
	BUTTER-Choice Dairy	20 @ 24
	ECCC Passes	15%0 16
	EGGS-Fresh PORK-Standard Mess (new).	15 00 6 15 25
	PORK-Standard Mess (new).	15 00 6 15 25
	BACON-Clear Rib	9 @ 9%
	LARD-Prime Steam	7% 0 8
	WOOL-Choice Tule	34 64 8414
	CHICAGO.	
	CATTLE-Shipping	4 50 @ 5 75
	HOGS-Good to Choice	5 25 @ 5 65
	SHEEP-Good to Choice	2 75 @ 3 99
	FLOUR-Winter.	5 50 2 5 60
	SHEEP—Good to Choice FLOUR—Winter Patents WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	6 75 @ 7 80
	WHEAT_No 2 Spring	60 1 14%
	COPN-No 9	41%@ 41%
	CORN-No. 2. OATS-No. 2 White	@ 245
	DODE Now Mane	@ 24%
	PORK-New Mess	@ 14 50
	KANSAS CITY	
	CATTLE-Shipping Steers	3 25 @ 5 25
	HOGS-Sales at	4 60 65 5 60
	WHEAT-No 9	97466n 1 00
	OATS-No. 2	974 (5 1 00 19% (5 20%
	OATS-No. 2	3314 34
	NEW ORLEAN	e ·
	FLOUR-High Grades	
	CORN-White	52 @ 54
	OATS-Choice Western	63 38
	OATS-Choice Western	16 00 to 16 6216
	PURK-New Mess.	(2 15 .5
	BACON-Clear Rib	@ 9%
	COTTON-Middling	9% @ 9%
	LOUISVILLE	
	WHEAT_No 9 Ped	1 10 @ 1 11
	CORN-No 9 Mixed	1 10 6 1 11
	COLUMN THU. & MILEU	38%@ 40 23 @ 24
	OATE No 9 Mived	
	OATS-No. 2 Mixed	20 0 24
	PORK-Mess.	@ 15 25
	CORN-No. 2 Mixed OATS-No. 2 Mixed PORK-Mess BACON-Clear Rib OOTTON-Middling	946 94

Log Cabin Grandmothers.

An Indiana doctor has recently discovered m a common weed whose medicinal qualities have never before been suspected, a valuable remedy for bowel disorders. There is nothing particularly strange about this fact.

Nothing. And yet the very simplicity of the new liscovery would, with some, seem to throw just doubt upon its power. To make it one as only to pour hot water over the leaves of the plant. In its preparation no vast chemical works and appliances are re-

Is it to be wondered at since such plainly prepared remedies are accounted as of such great merit in these days, that such wonderful results attended our grandmothers, whose teas and infusions of roots great an influence in the maintenance of

health and life?

Certainly not! The greatest pieces of machinery strike is most by their exceeding simplicity. The secret of the success of grandmother's remedies was their freshness and simplicity. Every autumn found the little Log Cabin abundantly supplied with fresh leaves, roots, herbs and balsams, which were carefully dried and prepared and laid cause of the expensiveness of his far-made

gained a foothold. The old Log Cabin grandmother, in cap and high tucked gown, and perchance bespectacled in rough silver, her weary feet encased in "hum made" slips, is the dear sweet nurse who rises to the view of many

of life pass in retrospect.

The secrets of grandmother's medicines were rapidly being forgotten and the world was not growing in the grace of good health. To restore the lost art of log cabin healing has been for years the desire of a well-known philanthropist in whose ancestral line were eight "goodly physicians" of the old style, men who never saw a medical college save in the woods, nor a "medical diploma" except that inscribed on the faces of healthy and long lived patients. Much time and money was expended in securing the old formulæ, which to-day are put forth as "Log Cabin remedies"-sarsaparilla, hops and buchu, cough and consumption, and several others, by Warner, whose name is famous and a standard for medical excellence all over the globe. These oldest, new est and best preparations have been recognized as of such superexcellence that to-day they can be found with all leading dealers. When Col. Ethan Allen was making history along our northern frontier during the

revolution, Col. Seth Warner, the fighting Sheridan of that army, who was a skillful natural doctor, used many such remedies, notably like the Log Cabin extract, sarsaparilla and cough and consumption remedy, among the soldiers with famous success. They are a noble inheritance which we of to-day may enjoy to the full, as did our forefathers, and using, reap, as did they, the harvest of a life full of days and full of use

Ancient Urns of Clay. In June last an interesting archaeological discovery was made at Sonderby, on the West coast of Jutland. It consisted of about thirty urns of clay found in a mass area four feet wide and ten feet long. Most of the vessels rested upon rough stones, but there was no trace of stone lay ashes and remnants of calcined bones, reed-like kind of grass. Some of the urns had lids, but others appear to have been placed in the earth open. Most of them were very simple in form, with smooth sides, but on some of the larger there were three knots at the sides, and attempts at rough ornamentation. No metal or stone implement was found. In the same moss some hugh oak trunks were also dug out -

Desire to have things done quickly prevents their being done thoroughly. Lookraised about the same kind of a storm in ing at small advantages prevents great England that "The Quick or the Dead" did affairs from being accomplished.—Con-It has been forcibly said that "God

Do not be desirous to have things done

quickly: do not look at small advantages.

Young MEN who need business experience, and at the sare time to increase their

cash on hand, will find it greatly to their in-terest to confer with B. F. Johnson & Co.,

A HOPEFUL thing-a royal flush .- New

What Next?

If this sort of thing keeps on they will be giving away houses and lots soon. We now learn that W. Jennings Demorest runs an immense Pattern Manufactory, and yet does not sell a single pattern. What nonsense! Not at all! They are all given away to the purchasers and subscribers to that wonderful Family Magazine, Demorest's Monthly. Each Magazine contains an order entitling the holder to any pattern they manufacture. We do not see how they can afford it, for their editions are immense, and it seems incredible that each Magazine (Send ten cents for sample copy), contains (Send ten cents for sample copy), contains an order for a pattern worth from 20 to 30 cents. This will certainly hurt the pattern rade, for ladies will soon learn that they can get their patterns free by simply buy-ing or subscribing for Demorest's Monthly Magazine. Published at 15 East 14th street.

THE tax-collector is always sure to come around in due time to every man.—Boston Post.

When Wrinkles Seam the Brow, And the locks grow scant and silvery, in firmities of age come on apace. To retard and ameliorate these is one of the benign effects of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, medicine to which the aged and infirm can resort as a safe solace and invigorant. It counteracts a tendency to rheumatism and neuralgia. improves digastion neuralgia, improves digestion, rectifies biliousness, and overcomes malaria. A wine-glass before retiring promotes slum-

WHEN a change of air is not desirable-When an expected property goes to another.—Harper's Bazar.

FOR BRONCHIAL, Asthmatic and Pulmo nary Complaints, "Brown's Bronchial Troches" have remarkable curative properties. Sold only in boxes.

Why must logic have legs!-because it stands to reason.

HALE'S Honey of Horehound and Tar re lieves whooping cough. Pike's Toothache Drops Cure in one minute. WHEN a vessel gets a hole stove in her bows it usually makes it hot for those on board. -Ocean.

Send your address for a FREE BOOK on the Liver, its Diseases and Treatment, to Dr. Sanford, 231 Broadway, New York.

WHEN is a bullet like an ox? When it

LIVE-STOCK SHIPPERS AND FEEDERS.—Read ad. of C. C. Daiy & Co. other column. Good only when used up-the umbrella.

IF YOU HAVE SICK HEADACHE, DUMB AGUE, COSTIVE BOWELS, SOUR STOMACH and BELCHING: if your food does not as-

SOLD EVERYWHERE. Have treated Brepsy and its complications with most wonderful success: use vegetable remedies, entirely harmless. Remove all symptoms of Dropsy in 8 to 20 days. Cure patients pronounced hopeless by the best physicians. From first dose symptoms rapidly disappear, and in ten days at least two-inirds of all symptoms are removed. Some may cry humbug without knowing any thing about it. Remember it costs you nothing to realize the merit of our treatment for yourself. We are constantly curing cases of long standing—cases that have been tapped a number of times and the patient declared unable to live a week. Give full history of case, name, age, sex, ow long afficted, etc. Send for free pamphlet, containing testimonials. Ten days' treatment furnished free by mail. If you order trial, you must return this advertisement to us with 10 cents in stamps to pay postage. Epilepsy (Fits) positively cured.



S:JACOBS OIL For Lumbago.

CHRONIC CASES 30 YEARS STANDING. NO RETURN OF PAIN. HE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO.

Diamond Vera-Cura FOR DYSPEPSIA.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR INDIGESTION AND ALL Stamach Troubles Arising Thereform. Your Druggist or General Dea'er will get Vero-Curu for you if not already in stock, or it will be tent by mail on receipt of 25 cts. (5 boxes \$1.00) in timps. Sample sent on receipt of 2-cent stamp. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., Baltimore. M.

Sule Proprietors and Lauce M. W. DUNHAM'S OAKLAWN FARM. 3.000 PERCHERON @ FRENCH COACH HORSES, \$3 SHOE. GENTLEMEN. The only calf 25 SEAMLESS Shoe smooth inside. NO TACKS or WAX THE EAS to hart the feet, easy as hand-sewed and Will NOT RIP.
W. L. BOUGLAS 24 SHOE, the original and well St shoe. Equals custom-made STOCK ON HAND:

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able age; 150 COLTS with
choice pedigrees, superior individuals; 200 IMPOSTRED
BHOOD MARKS (80 in feat Best Quality. Prices Beasonab Terms Easy. Don't Buy without inspe ing this Greatest and Most Successfu Breeding Establishment of Ame W. DUNHAM, WAYNE, ILLINOI

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BREAKFAST. "By a thorough knowled e of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our break ast tables with a delicately flavored beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by seeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—"Civil Service Gazette."

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LONDON, ENGLAND.

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A Year's Work Done in Ten Days.

From the Chapiain of Exeter College, and Houghton Syriac Prizeman, Oxford.

Coll. Exon, Oxon.. Sept. 1888.

Dear Sir:—In April, 1885, while thinking of tak ng orders in September, I suddenly received notice that my ordination examination would be held in a fortnight. I had only ten (13) days in which to prepare for the Exam. I should recommend a year's preparation in the case of anyone so utterly unp eparet as I was; but your system had so strengthead my natural memory, that I was able to remember and give the gist of any book after realing it once. I the eformed Lightfoot, Proctor, Harold Browne, Mohelm, &c., &c., once, and was successful in vertone of the nine papers. The present B shop of Edinburg knows the facts. Faithfully yours. [Rev.] James Middletty MacDonald, [M.A.] To Prof. A. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y. To Prof. A. Loisette, 237 Fifth Ave., N. Y. Perfectly taught by correspondence. Send for Prospectus.

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nly hand-sewed welt & shoe. Equals custom-made noes costing from % to \$9. W. L. DOUGLAS \$3.50 POLICE SHOE.

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